

NW Wisconsin CWD Factsheet

1. **After sampling over 1000 deer in the 10-mile monitoring area, no additional CWD positive deer were detected.** This strongly indicates that *CWD has been detected early in its infection* of the deer herd in northwest Wisconsin *and is at a low infection rate*. It is crucial that we continue testing deer in the area to monitor the disease since the CWD causing prions can persist in the environment for a long period of time and expose other deer to the disease. There is also potential for other CWD infected deer to be in the area.
2. **It is important to test *every* adult deer that is harvested or dies within the 2-mile area for CWD.** This provides valuable information on the geographic distribution of the disease, as well as its extent in the deer population. For a detailed map see <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/documents/washburnradius2.pdf>
3. **Scientific Collectors Permits are available in 2013 to any willing landowner in the 2-mile area and individuals with landowner permission to hunt in the 2-mile area.** The permits authorize the holder to harvest an adult buck or doe within the 2-mile area for CWD testing. These permits provided almost 1/3 of the samples collected in the 2-mile area in 2012. Permits are valid from the opening day of archery season until Feb. 28th 2014 and are weapon-specific to the open deer season. For more information contact **Tom Carlson, CWD Biologist, at 715-635-4025.**
4. **Please submit adult deer, especially older deer, you harvest within the 10-mile monitoring area for CWD testing.** This helps disease surveillance efforts by providing information to further assess the distribution and extent of CWD in northwest Wisconsin. For a more detailed map see <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/documents/washburnradius.pdf>
5. **Report all sick deer you observe by immediately calling 1-800-TIP-WDNR (1-800-847-9367).** During a regular deer hunting season, a hunter that shoots a deer because it appears sick will be issued a replacement tag. Sick deer should be shot in the body and given to your local warden or wildlife staff for CWD testing.
6. **The baiting and feeding ban is an important action to take in CWD Management.** Baiting and feeding cause unnatural concentrations of deer that increase the risk of disease infection and spread. Repeated use of baiting and feeding areas poses a long term risk of disease transmission.
7. **The best option for disposing of deer carcasses is through your regular trash pick-up service.** Landfills are a safe and cost-effective option for disposing of carcass waste potentially contaminated with CWD-causing prions. By putting the carcasses in the landfill, possible CWD-prion contamination of the environment is reduced. When not possible, bury the carcass 3 feet deep or place back on the landscape at the site of the kill.

10 and 2 Mile Intensive Monitoring Areas

